PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 47 JUNE 3, 1932 NO. 23

THE ACTION OF COLLOIDAL PARIS GREEN ON THE LARVAS OF CULEX APICALIS¹

A Preliminary Report

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The observations and experiments upon the toxicity of four different colloidal preparations of Paris green to culicine larvæ reported upon in this paper were made during the summer and fall of 1931 by Pierce D. Wood, under the auspices of the Virginia State Department of Health, Division of Malaria Control, Dr. H. G. Grant, director. The solutions of colloidal Paris green herein referred to as Nos. 3, 18, and 19 were prepared by Barclay M. Newman, with the assistance of Dr. Arthur W. Thomas, professor of chemistry, Columbia University. Preparation No. 125 was made in the laboratory of Brooklyn Academy, New York, by Barclay M. Newman.

Paris green dust, mixed with various diluents, has been used since 1921 as a larvicide against anophelines, following Dr. M. A. Barber's (1) pioneer work, and has proved an extremely effective agent for this purpose. In fact, so excellently has it worked in killing anopheline larvæ that numerous attempts have been made to extend its use to the killing of culcines. Griffitts (2) proved that it was toxic to the latter if it could be made to reach them. It was hoped that colloidal Paris green might give promising results, since there was little doubt that the poison in this form, homogeneously distributed through the water, would reach them. This hope was based upon the knowledge of the manner in which larvæ feed, as demonstrated by Matheson (3), who gives good evidence that they make no selection of their food, sweeping it, admixed with both débris and some of the medium in which they live, into their alimentary tracts. That colloidal Paris green is an efficient larvicide for subsurface-feeding forms, at least in the case of Culex apicalis under laboratory conditions, is shown in this preliminary report.

¹ These experiments were made possible through the efforts of Col. C. R. Keiley of the Virginia State Department of Health, who fostered the idea behind them and placed it upon a practical basis.

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1. PREPARATION OF COLLOIDAL PARIS GREEN

Since there is nothing in the literature concerning colloidal Paris green, so far as could be ascertained by an examination of "Chemical Abstracts" and other sources, it was necessary to devise methods of preparation.

PREPARATION OF SOLUTION NO. 3

With the assistance of Dr. Arthur W. Thomas a first preparation of colloidal Paris green was made, using a modification of Galloway's process for commercial Paris green dust. Copper aceto-arsenite (Paris green) was precipitated in the presence of gum arabic to form a protective colloid, as follows:

A. To 16 gm of anhydrous Na₂CO₂ dissolved in 650 c c of water and brought to incipient ebullition, 10 gm of As₂O₃ are added in small portions. The resulting solution is boiled for two hours. Sodium arsenite is formed:

$$Na_2CO_3 + As_2O_3 \longrightarrow Na_2As_2O_4 + CO_2$$

- B. To 8.5 gm CuCl₂ dissolved in 350 c c of water, a solution of 5 gm of gum arabic dissolved in 300 c c of water are added. This CuCl₂-gum arabic solution is acidified with the addition of 5 c c of glacial acetic acid.
- C. The cooled sodium arsenite solution is added, drop by drop, with violent agitation by means of a mechanical mixer, to the acidified CuCl₂-gum arabic solution. Paris green is precipitated in fine particles.

A fairly good colloidal Paris green solution is obtained, but the method leaves much to be desired. The greater part of the Paris green obtained quickly settles to the bottom. The final concentration contains but 0.5 gm, approximately, of Paris green per 100 c c of solution. By "final concentration" is meant the more or less stable colloid left after the comparatively rapid precipitation, extending over several hours, has ceased. Following the cessation of the rapid settlement, very slow settling proceeds, but at so exceedingly slow a rate as to cause only a scarcely appreciable change in the preparation after two months. The product is a protective colloid, and thus not only expensive as far as larvicides are concerned, but also subject to precipitation by dissolved salts. Another disadvantage of this preparation is that, unlike the better commercial brands of Paris green dust, the Paris green which it contains is not of known definite chemical constitution, or of tested general toxicity, and its alterations upon long standing as well as the variability of the product obtained by this method are unknown. Further, the method is not efficient, as much waste results. 'All in all, however, solution No. 3 should be regarded as a reasonable start toward a more nearly perfect product.

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PREPARATION OF SOLUTION NO. 18

One hundred gm of a commercial brand of Paris green dust, mixed with approximately 300 c c of a water-gelatin solution (300 c c of water + 25 gm gelatin) were run four times through a small colloid mill. The product is at best unsatisfactory, since after a few hours over 90 per cent of the Paris green has settled out. After a few days the gelatin brings about gelation; and in order to be sure of a solution of a fairly stable nature, the gel has to be dissolved in approximately twenty times its volume of water, and more settling of the larger particles still in suspension, because of the gelatin, allowed to take place. In usable form the No. 18 preparation has but 0.25 gm, approximately, of Paris green per 100 c c of solution.

PREPARATION OF SOLUTION NO. 19

Solution No. 19 was prepared precisely as No. 18, excepting that 25 gm of soap flakes (Ivory) were used instead of 25 gm of gelatin to protect the colloid. In order to render the product fit for use, dilution has to be made in this case also, as in the instance of No. 18. The colloid, in usable form, has but 0.25 gm, approximately, of Paris green per 100 c c of solution.

Aside from the high cost and short life of colloid mills when used to grind such an abrasive substance as Paris green dust, the unsatisfactory product, the inconvenience of the method, and the cost, probably obviate the use of this method.

PREPARATION OF SOLUTION NO. 125

The methods of colloid preparation applicable to Paris green are (a) precipitation by synthesis, (b) mechanical dispersion, (c) peptization, (d) replacement of solvent. Methods (a) and (b) gave only partially successful results. Methods (c) and (d) were next attempted.

In this connection it was noted that peptization is sometimes brought about by the agency of ammonium hydroxide. Paris green is soluble in ammonium hydroxide. Upon experimentation it was found that Paris green dissolved in concentrated NH₄OH yielded a colloidal solution when stirred into a large volume of water. (With much Paris green-NH₄OH solution and little water, complete settlement takes place immediately.) This can be called either peptization or replacement of solvent, according to the chemical viewpoint adopted.

Solution No. 125, then, consists of commercial Paris green dissolved in concentrated NH₄OH to form a rather clear, dark blue solution, containing 20 gm of Paris green to each 100 c c of solution. The maximum solubility of the brand used was about 50 gm to each 100 c c of concentrated NH₄OH.

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This method is a simple means of having at hand a source of colloidal Paris green apparently constant in strength and invariable in chemical nature. Five drops of the saturated solution stirred into a liter of water yields a colloidal Paris green preparation with a quite noticeable green color. (The strength of such a suspension is about 0.125 gm of Paris green to a liter of water.) The Paris green settles out rather slowly; it takes more than a week for the greater part of the Paris green to settle out of such a concentration of the colloid. With more dilute solutions of the colloid, the settling is much slower.

Dissolved salts such as would be met with in nature do not seem to affect the rate of settling appreciably.

Gum, gelatin, sugars, soaps, albumin, and various ions (except the NH₄ ion) either cause more rapid settlement or do not affect the rate of precipitation to the bottom. Acids and chlorine water will redissolve the precipitate and yield preparations rather stable in nature. Neutralization will then cause reprecipitation of the Paris green.

Laboratory results with No. 125 as a larvicide for the subsurface feeding larvæ of Culex apicalis are promising.

II. THE TOXICITY OF COLLOIDAL PARIS GREEN TO CULEX APICALIS

The experiments made to determine the toxicity of the colloidal preparations Nos. 3, 18, 19, and 125 were carried out during a period extending from July 28 to October 24, 1931, at Richmond, Va.

Larvæ of *Culex apicalis* were chosen as the subject of these experiments, and were obtained from, first, a pond, and later a spring, both near Richmond.

METHOD

The larvæ were in each case placed in half-gallon glass jars containing very nearly 2,000 c c of water in the case of the controls, and of water + colloid in the case of the Paris green tests. Each jar was covered by resting the larger end of a glass lantern chimney over the neck of the jar, the smaller end being covered with several thicknesses of cotton gauze held in place by rubber bands.

Pond or spring water from the breeding places of the larvæ was used in preparing the controls as well as the dilutions of the colloids. The larvæ were transferred from the partially full half-gallon jars, in which they were transported to the laboratory, to the controls and the suspensions by means of a medicine dropper. Therefore a small quantity of water was added with the larvæ, introducing a slight error of dilution.

In the case of solution No. 3, in the beginning the suspensions in their different strengths were made up by first mixing equal quantities of the colloid and water, and then from this mixture a one-to-one 1243 June 3, 1932

solution, preparing the further dilutions by adding the requisite amounts of water. When the quantities of water necessary to this plan became too great for simple manipulation, the method was altered; in each instance definite amounts of No. 3 were added to the 2 liters of water in the containers. Thus, the preparations made from No. 3 were all volume-volume dilutions.

In the case of Nos. 18, 19, and 125, the dilutions were made on a weight-weight basis. The proper quantity of the original colloid preparation, so calculated as to contain the required weight of Paris green, was added to the 2 liters of water.

In some cases the dilutions were not made fresh for each experiment. The finding that larvæ were killed under such conditions, after the diluted colloid had been left standing for some time, and slowly settling, is a favorable one. Exact determinations along this line have not been made, as such a series of experiments is perhaps best carried out under field conditions.

Time observations were made upon the length of time elapsed from the time when the larvæ were first placed in the suspensions until the time when all the larvæ were dead. This is referred to as the killing time. Evidences of death were taken to be (1) larvæ motionless upon the bottom, (2) larvæ showing no reaction to stimulation.

RESULTS OF TOXICITY DETERMINATIONS

The experiments which were most interesting were, first, those carried out with solution No. 3 in dilutions of 1 to 1,000,000, 1 to 2,500,000; second, those carried out with solution No. 18 in dilutions of 1 to 500,000, 1 to 1,000,000, 1 to 2,500,000, and 1 to 5,000,000; third, those carried out with No. 19 in dilutions of 1 to 500,000, 1 to 1,000,000, 1 to 2,500,000, and 1 to 5,000,000; and lastly, those made with solution No. 125 in dilutions of 1 to 5,000,000.

In the experiments carried out with solution No. 3 in dilutions of 1 to 1,000,000—that is, experiments Nos. 23, 29, 36, 43, 51, 59, and 67—the killing time varied from a minimum of 23 hours in experiment No. 29 to 3 days in experiment No. 43. Also, in the experiments carried out with solution No. 3 in dilutions of 1 to 2,500,000—that is, experiments Nos. 44, 52, 60, 68, and 74—the killing time varied from one day in experiment No. 74 to 5 days in experiment No. 44. In the experiments carried out with solution No. 3 in dilutions of 1 to 5,000,000 there was a greater difference in the time which elapsed until all the larvæ had died. The longest time was in experiment No. 70, in which 14 days elapsed before all the larvæ were killed; whereas in experiment No. 73, with the same dilution, all the larvæ were dead within one day.

The difference in killing time in solutions Nos. 18, 19, and 125 are not so great as in solution No. 3. With solution No. 18 in dilution of

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1 to 500,000 the shortest time in which all the larvæ died was 17 hours in experiment No. 89, whereas the longest time with this same strength of solution was in experiment No. 103. With solution No. 18 in dilutions of 1 to 500,000, the killing time varied from 2 days in experiment No. 101 to over 6 days in experiment No. 106.

Using solution No. 19 in dilutions of 1 to 2,500,000 the shortest killing time was 17 hours in experiment No. 114 and the longest time 2 days and 4 hours in experiment No. 132. Using solution No. 19 in dilutions of 1 to 5,000,000 the shortest killing time was 1 day and 3 hours in experiment No. 123, and the longest 6 days and 7 hours in experiment No. 134.

Solution No. 125 worked much better as a larvicide than any other of the preparations. There were eight experiments carried out with the same dilution—that is, 1 to 5,000,000. The killing time varied from 19 hours in experiment No. 148 to 3 days in experiment No. 141.

The difference in killing time may have been due to some or all of the following factors: (1) The varying stages of development of the larvæ; (2) the previous experiences of the larvæ with respect to food, light, temperature, water conditions, parasites, etc.; (3) the natural differences between various batches of larvæ; (4) varying amounts of food present in the medium in which they were placed; (5) the use of the same solution more than once.

Attention should be called to the fact that in all of the controls not as many pupæ developed as one would expect. This was probably due to lack of proper food for the larvæ and insufficient sunlight.

SUMMARY

- 1. Colloidal Paris green is toxic, under laboratory conditions, to the larvæ of *Culex apicalis*, in as small concentrations as 1 part by weight of Paris green to 5,000,000 parts by weight of water.
- 2. Colloidal preparations made from a solution of Paris green in concentrated NH₄OH gave the best results of any of the preparations used, killing all larvæ placed in 1 to 5,000,000 dilutions within periods ranging from 19 hours to 3 days.
- 3. It is possible that colloidal Paris green can be developed as an effective and comparatively inexpensive mosquito larvicide.

(Further experiments to determine the action of colloidal Paris green as a larvicide are in progress. Field work will be done in which the action of the colloid on the top-feeding minnows and small fish will be noted.)

REFERENCES

(1) Barber, M. A.: Arsenic as a larvicide for anopheline larvæ. Pub. Health Rep., vol. 36, no. 49 (Dec. 9, 1921), pp. 3027-3034.

- (2) Griffitts, T. H. D.: Moist sand method of applying Paris green for destruction of subsurface-feeding larvæ. Pub. Health Rep., vol. 42, no. 44 (Nov. 4, 1927), pp. 2701-2705.
- (3) Matheson, Robert: Aquatic plants as factors in mosquito control and the problem of the food of mosquito larvæ. Proc. of the 17th Ann. Meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association, 1930.

(Tables with experimental data follow.)

DATA ON EXPERIMENT USING SOLUTION NO. 3

							
Da	ate	Number of experi- ment	Number of adults hatched	Number of pupse	Solution No. and dilution	Time till death	Remarks
July	28	1	0	1	l .	25 minutes to 1 hour and 6 minutes.	
	29 29 29	2 3 4 5	0	0	No. 3 (1-4)	42 minutes	
	30 30	6	0	0	No. 3 (1-16 No. 3 (1-32)	1 hour and 30 minutes	
Aug.	31	7	0	0	No. 3 (1-64) No. 3 (1-128)	2 hours and 32 minutes	
	3	9 10	0	Ŏ	No. 3 (1-256)	4 hours and 5 minutes	
	4	11	0	Ó	No. 3 (1-512) No. 3 (1-1,034)	i o nours and o minuves	
	3 3 4 5 5	12 13	0	0	No. 3 (1-2,068) No. 3 (1-4,136)	5 hours and 30 minutes 6 hours and 24 minutes	,
	5	14 15	0	3	No. 3 (1-8,272) No. 3 (1-82,720)	10 hours 24 hours	Pupæ died in 36 hours. 3 pupæ died in about 3
		w		٠	140. 5 (1-02,720)	ZI MOUIS	days. Adult died sever- al hours after hatching out.
	5	16	0	2	No. 3 (1-165,440)	9 days	Pupæ died in 11 days; 1 larvæ died in 27 days.
	7 10	17 18	0	<u>ō</u> -	No. 3 (1-1,654,400) No. 3 (1-1,000,000)	32 days (?) 13 days and 2 hours 10 hours	
	27 27	19 20	0	0	No. 3 (1-50,000) No. 3 (1-100,000)	20 hours and 37 minutes	Pupa died in short time.
	27	20 21	1	0	No. 3 (1-100,000) No. 3 (1-250,000)	1 day and 7 hours	Hatched out but died in few minutes. Hatched Aug. 28 and died
	27	22	1	0	No. 3 (1-500,000)	2 days and 8 hours	in several hours.
	27	23	1	0		2 days and 18 hours	Hatched out but died Aug. 31.
Sept.	27	24 25	0	0	No. 3 (1-5,000,000) No. 3 (1-50,000)	3 days and 21 hours 23 hours	
Dopt.	888888	25 26 27 28 29	0	0	No 3 (1-100 000)	do	
	8	28	0	0	No 3 (1-500.000)	do	
	8	29 30	0	0	No. 3 (1-1,000,000) No. 3 (1-5,000,000)	do48 hours	
	8	1 31	ŏ	ŏ	Control for 25, 26,		All alive at end of experi- ment.
	9	32	o	0	27, 28, 29, 30. No. 3 (1-50,000) No. 3 (1-100,000) No. 3 (1-250,000) No. 3 (1-500,000)	24 hours	mone.
	9999	33 34	0	0	No. 3 (1-250,000)	23 hours and 56 minutes	•
	9	35 36	0	0	No. 3 (1-500,000) No. 3 1-1 000 000)	23 hours and 54 minutes 25 hours and 5 minutes	
	9	37 1 38	Ō	0	140. 9 1-0.000.00011	44 hours and 15 minutes	Do.
	1	- 1	0	0	34, 35, 36, 37,		<i>D</i> 0,
	11	39 40	0	0		22 hours	
	11	41 42	0	0	No. 3 (1-250,000) No. 3 (1 500,000)	22 hours and 30 minutes	
	11	43	Ō	0	No. 3 (1-1.000.000)	3 days	
	11	44 45	0	0		5 days and 22 hours	
	11	1 46	Ō	0	Control for 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.		8 dead in 5 days and 22 hours.
	23	47 48	0	0	No. 3 (1-50,000)	33 hoursdo	
	23 23 23 23 23	49	ŌΙ	0	No. 3 (1-250,000)	32 hours and 58 minutes	
	23 23	50 51	0	0	No. 3 (1-500,000) No. 3 (1-1,900.000)	32 hours and 57 minutes 35 hours	
	23	52	ŏl	ŏ	No. 3 (1-2,500,000)	32 hours and 54 minutes	

¹ Control.

DATA ON EXPERIMENT USING SOLUTION NO. 3—Continued

D	ate	Number of experi-	Number of adults	Number of pupes	Solution No. and dilution	Time till death	- Rémarks
Sep	t. 23 23		0	0	No. 3 (1-5,000,000) Control for 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.	40 hours	All living (no pupa).
	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	55 56 57 58 59 60 61 1 62	0000000	0 0 0 0 0 0	No. 3 (1-50,000) No. 3 (1-100,000) No. 3 (1-250,000) No. 3 (1-500,000) No. 3 (1-1,000,000) No. 3 (1-2,500,000) No. 3 (1-5,000,000) Control for 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62	do	
	30 30 30 30 30 30	64 65 66 67 68 69	000000	0 0 0 0 0 0	No. 3 (1-50,000)	32 hours and 5 minutes 32 hours and 14 minutes 32 hours and 17 minutes 32 hours and 14 minutes 32 hours and 18 minutes 32 hours and 8 minutes 9 days, 4 hours, and 41 minutes	<u>.</u>
Oct.	30 30 30 7	71 172 73	0	0 0 0	No. 3 (1-5,000,000) No. 3 (1-5,000,000) Control for 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71. No. 3 (1-2,500,000) No. 3 (1-5,000,000)	14 days. 13 days. 32 hours.	All alive Oct. 2; all hatched out Oct. 5. Used 50 larvæ.
	7 7 14 14 21 21	76	0 0 15 0	0000	No. 3 (1-5,000,000) Control for 76	3 days	used 50 larvæ. Used 50 larvæ. 35 alive. Used 50 larvæ.
			DA	AT.	ON EXPERIMEN	IT USING ARSENOUS SU	LPHIDE
Aug.	27 27	80 81	0	0	Arsenous sulphide(?) (1–50,000). Arsenous sulphide	28 days28 days	1
	27	82	0	0	(1-100,000). Arsenous sulphide (1-250,000).	25 days	
	27	83	0	0	Arsenous sulphide (1-500,000).	23 days	
	27	84	1	°	Arsenous sulphide (1-1,000,000).	32 days	Adult hatched out in several hours.
		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	DA	TA ON EXPERIM	ENT USING SOLUTION	NO. 18
Sept.	11 11 11 11	85 86 87 1 88	0	0000	No. 18 (1-500,000) No. 18 (1-1,000,000) No. 18 (1-2,500,000) Control for 85, 86, 87.	23 hours 23 hours and 10 minutesdo	Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. 7 dead and 13 alive; used
	18 18 18 18	89 90 91 1 92	0 0 0	0000	No. 18 (1-500,000) No. 18 (1-1,000,000) No. 18 (1-2,500,000) Control for 89, 90, 91_	17 hoursdo	20 larvæ. Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. 3 dead and 17 alive. Used
	23 23 23 23 30 30 30 30	93 94 95 1 96 97 98 99 100	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	No. 18 (1-500,000) No. 18 (1-1,000,000) No. 18 (1-2,500,000) Control for 93, 94, 95. No. 18 (1-500,000) No. 18 (1-1,000,000) No. 18 (1-2,500,000) No. 18 (1-5,000,000)	19 hours and 55 minutes 19 hours and 56 minutes 31 hours and 49 minutes 32 hours and 13 minutes 22 hours and 16 minutes do	20 larvæ. Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. All alive. Used 20 larvæ. Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. 11 still living after 2 days. Used 20 larvæ.
	30 30	4 101 1 102	0	8	No. 18 (1-5,000,000) Control for 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.	2 days	Used 20 larvæ. All alive. Used 20 larvæ.
	1	Contro	l.		² Check on No. 69.	¹ Check on No. 70.	Check on No. 100.

DATA ON EXPERIMENT USING SOLUTION NO. 18-Continued

ID	ate	Number of experi- ment	Number of adults hatched	Number of pupse	Solution No. and dilution	Time till death	Remarks
Oct	. 7	103 1 104	0	0	Control for 103	ł	Used 50 larvæ, 35 living Oct. 11. Used 50 larvæe.
	11 14	105 106	0	0	No. 18 (1-5,000,000). No. 18 (1-5,000,000).	48 hours. 6 days, 7 hours, and 40 min- utes.	Used 50 larvæ. Do.
	14	1 107	0	0	Control for 105 and 106.		15 dead; rest alive after 6 days. Used 50 larvæ.
				DA	TA ON EXPERIM	ENT USING SOLUTION	NO. 19
Sep	t. 11 11 11 11	108 109 110 1111	0 0 0	0 0 0	No. 19 (1-500,000) No. 19 (1-1,000,000) No. 19 (1-2,500,000) Control for 108, 109,	23 hours and 30 minutes 22 hours and 25 minutes 22 hours and 20 minutes	Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. 7 dead and 13 alive. Used 20 larvæ.
	18 18 18 18	112 113 114 1 115	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	No. 19 (1-500,000) No. 19 (1-1,000,000) No. 19 (1-2,500,000) Control for 112, 113,	17 hoursdododo	Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. Do. 5 dead in 17 hours. Used 20 larvæ.
	23 23 23 23	116 117 118 1 119	000	0	No. 19 (1-500,000) No. 19 (1-1,000,000) No. 19 (1-2,500,000) Control for 116, 117,	20 hours	Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. All alive. Used 20 larvæ.
	27 27 27 27 27 27	120 121 122 123 1 124	0	0 0 0	No. 19 (1-500,000) No. 19 (1-1,000,000) No. 19 (1-2,500,000) No. 19 (1-5,000,000) Control for 120, 121,	27 hours and 28 minutes 27 hours and 25 minutesdodo	Used 20 larvæ. Do. Do. Do. 17 alive Sept. 28. Used 20 larvæ.
	30 30 30 30 30	125 126 127 128 1 129	0 0 0	0000	No. 19 (1-500,000) No. 19 (1-1,000,000) No. 19 (1-2,500,000) No. 19 (1-5,000,000) Control for 125 126	32 hours and 55 minutes	Used 20 larves. Do. Do. Do. All alive. Used 20 larves.
Oct.	7 7 7 7	130 131 132 1 133	0 0 0	0 0 0	127, 128. No. 19 (1-5,000,000) No. 19 (1-5,000,000) No. 19 (1-2,500,000) Control for 130, 131, 132.	51 hours and 50 minutes 27 hours and 45 minutes 33 hours	Used 50 larvæ. Do. Do. 35 living after 4 days. Used 50 larvæ.
	14 14	134 1 135	8	0	No. 19 (1-5,000,000) Control for 134	151 hours and 45 minutes (?).	Used 50 larvæ. 35 alive on Oct. 20 (?). Used 50 larvæ.
	21 22 21	136 5 137 1 138	0	0	No. 19 (1-5,000,000) No. 19 (1-5,000,000) Control for 136 and 137.	31 hours and 40 minutes 30 hours and 10 minutes	Used 25 larvæ. Do. All alive on Oct. 24. Used 25 larvæ.
	'	<u>'</u>		DA1	TA ON EXPERIME	ENT USING SOLUTION N	TO. 125
Oct.	7 9 11 11 7	139 6 140 7 141 6 142 1 143	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	No. 125 (1-5,000,000). No. 125 (1-5,000,000). No. 125 (1-5,000,000). No. 125 (1-5,000,000). Control for 139, 140, 141, 142. No. 125 (1-5,000,000).	38 hours and 25 minutes	Used 50 larvæ. Used 20 larvæ. Used 25 larvæ. Do. 15 hatched out, 35 living. Used 50 larvæ. Used 50 larvæ.
	14 14	145 1 146	0	0	No. 125 (1-5,000,000). No. 125 (1-5,000,000). Control for 144 and 145.	56 hours and 31 minutes	Do. 35 living Oct. 16. Used 50 larvæ.
	21 22 21	147 • 148 • 149	0	0	No. 125 (1-5,000,000). No. 125 (1-5,000,000). Control for 147 and 148.	1 day and 7 hours	Used 25 larvæ. Do. 18 alive, 2 dead, Oct. 23. Used 25 arvæ.
	!	1 Cor	ntro!		f Che	ek on No. 139 & Ch	eck on No. 141

¹ Control. ⁵ Check on No. 136.

Check on No. 141. Check on No. 147.

⁶ Check on No. 139. 7 Check on No. 140.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY IN IRELAND AND COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

In a recent article, life tables for Ireland for the years 1911 and 1926 were compared with similar data for certain other countries. The figures showing the male and female expectancy in Ireland and the comparisons with other countries are of especial interest and are presented here.

Table 1 shows for 1911 and 1926 the complete life expectancy of the Irish people in their own country (by sex) at birth and at 10-year intervals up to 100 years.

	19)11	19	926	Exact age	19)11	1926		
Exact age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Liact age	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0	52. 9 52. 6 44. 1 36. 6 29. 2	53. 6 52. 5 44. 4 36. 9 29. 6 22. 4	56. 7 55. 0 46. 2 38. 2 30. 1	57. 4 54. 6 46. 1 38. 3 30. 6	60 70 80 90	15. 6 10. 2 5. 8 3. 0 1. 8	16. 1 10. 7 6. 1 3. 3 2. 1	15. 4 9. 7 5. 8 3. 3 1. 8	16. 1 10. 5 6. 5 3. 6 1, 6	

Table 1.—Complete expectation of life at specified ages, by sex, for Ireland, 1911 and 1926

The striking feature of the comparison by sex, for either 1911 or 1926, is the similarity of the two curves, not only in general trend but in absolute values, at birth and throughout life. It is the only country for which we have life tables where the female expectancy is not higher than the male. The report states: "In no other country is the vitality of the female population inferior to that of the male population during the most important period of life."

Because of this close agreement of the curves by sex, only the male expectation for 1911 and 1926 is plotted in Figure 1, which presents the data by individual years from birth to 106 years of age. The improvement in expectation is primarily associated with the earlier years of life. At birth there is an addition of almost 4 years. This improvement decreases gradually until, at 45 years of age, the curves have the same value; and they continue practically identical for the remainder of life.

In Table 2 is given a comparison of life expectancy, at birth and at 10-year intervals, for Ireland in 1926 with that for same period for the Irish Free State (comprising about five-sixths of Ireland), for England and Wales for 1921, for the United States (registration area)

¹ Irish life tables, Nos. 1 and 2, for the years 1911 and 1926, and some of the more important deductions from them. By Joseph W. Bigger and Robert A. Q. O'Meara. Amer. Jour. of Hyg., Vol. XV, No. 1, January, 1932, pp. 138–162.

² Idem, p. 159.

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for 1922, and for Germany for 1925. As would be expected, the curves for Ireland and for the Irish Free State are practically the same.

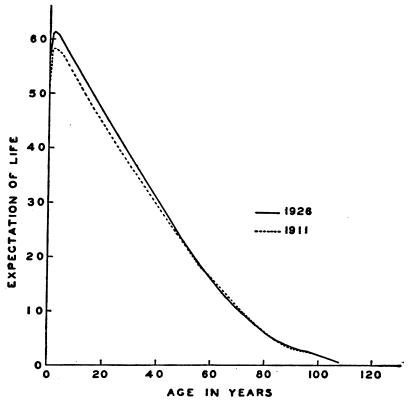


FIGURE 1.—Male life expectation in Ireland for 1911 and 1926, by individual years from birth to 106 years of age

Table 2.—Complete expectation of life at certain ages, by sex, for specified countries and dates

			Males			Females						
0	Ireland, 1926	Irish Free State, 1926	England and Wales, 1921	United States registra- tion area 1922	Ger- many, 1925	Ireland, 1926	Irish Free State, 1921	England and Wales, 1921	United States registra- tion area 1922	Ger- many, 1925		
10 20 30 40 50	56. 7 55. 0 46. 2 38. 2 30. 1 22. 4 15. 4 9. 7 5. 8 3. 3	57. 4 55. 2 46. 4 38. 4 30. 4 22. 7 15. 8 10. 0 5. 8 3. 3	55. 6 54. 6 45. 8 37. 4 29. 2 21. 4 14. 4 8. 7 4. 9 2. 8	57. 8 54. 1 45. 4 37. 3 29. 3 21. 7 14. 8 9. 2 5. 2 3. 1	56. 0 55. 6 46. 7 38. 6 30. 1 21. 9 14. 6 8. 7 4. 8	57. 4 54. 6 46. 1 38. 3 30. 6 23. 0 16. 1 10. 5 6. 5 3. 6	57. 9 54. 9 46. 4 33. 6 30. 8 23. 2 16. 4 10. 7 6. 5 3. 7	59. 6 57. 5 48. 7 40. 3 31. 9 23. 7 16. 2 10. 0 5. 6 3. 1	59. 0 55. 2 46. 4 38. 4 30. 4 22. 7 15. 6 9. 8 5. 6 3. 2	58. 8 57. 1 48. 1 39. 8 31. 4 23. 1 15. 5 9. 3 5. 1		

¹ Data not available.

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For males there are no striking differences in life expectancy in the different countries for the same ages.

For females in Ireland, life expectancy is 1½ to 2 years lower at birth than in any other country included in the table. From 10 to 30 years of age, Ireland and the United States have similar values, lower than for Germany and for England and Wales. No great differences by country are found for the later years of life.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Law relating to inspection of livestock intended for slaughter upheld.—
(Oklahoma Supreme Court; W. H. Butcher Packing Co. v. Langston, 7 P. (2d) 631; decided Oct. 27, 1931.) By a 1931 statute (Session Laws 1931, p. 180), the inspection of livestock intended for slaughter was provided for in those counties having a population of more than 65,000 according to the Federal census of 1930. Tulsa county was exempted from the operation of the act. By another 1931 law (Session Laws 1931, p. 181), such inspection was authorized for counties of less than 65,000 population, but this law differed in some respects from the first-mentioned law, one of the differences being that the law pertaining to counties of less than 65,000 population exacted smaller fees in the case of certain kinds of animals. In an action in which it was sought to restrain the enforcement of the act relating to the more populous counties, the supreme court upheld such act, taking the view that it was not discriminatory.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 14, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended May 14, 1952, and corresponding week of 1951. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended May 14, 1932	Corresponding week, 1931
Policies in force	73, 278, 071	75, 158, 197
Number of death claims	14, 360	14, 697
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	10. 2	10. 2
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 19 weeks of year,		
annual rate	10. 5	11. 0

1251

Deaths 1 from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 14, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

[The rates published in this summary are based upon midyear population estimates derived from the 1930 census]

a	Wee	k ended	May 14,	, 1932		ponding , 1931	the fi	rate ? for irst 19 eks
City	Total deaths	Death rate ?	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortali- ty-rate	Death rate ²	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Total (85 cities)	8, 026	11. 5	685	4 58	11. 7	629	12.4	13. 5
Akron	366 380 437 225 175 500 6629 377 202 200 151 162 207 833 311 17 674 457 300 258 322 207 216 457 30 228 329 327 217 50 646 647 647 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 8	7. 1 13. 2 14. 8 12. 0 20. 2 14. 3 13. 7 12. 5 8. 8 18. 4 17. 1 18. 2 19. 3 11. 8 11. 8 11	22 9936 1612 1338 1770 22133 1578 1511 110 11722 2225 13327 1511 1111 19921 1111 1111 1111 1111 111	251 488 444 172 534 483 316 189 30 362 622 533 225 561 49 1111 140 69 344 440 400 58 64 677 186 73 226 102 102 102 103 104 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	7.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 1	12862116500002211320112015562011431373881100660048771333044312443310154314174	7.6 7 14.1 1 20.0 14.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13	8. 4 3 15. 3 16. 2 16. 6 16. 2 17. 3 16. 1 17. 3 16. 1 17. 5
White	42 41	13. 5 21. 3	3 2	51 60	10.8 21.6	4 8	13. 0 22. 9	14. 3 22. 5

See footnotes at end of table.

1252

Deaths 1 from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 14, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate. and comparison with corresponding week of 1931—Continued

	Wee	k ended	May 14,	1932		ponding k, 1931	the fi	rate i for rst 19 eks
City	Total deaths	Death rate 3	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortali- ty-rate	Death rate ²	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Miami 4	27	12.4	2	56	13. 0	1	12.5	13. 9
White	15 12	8.9 24.8	1	39	13. 2 12. 4	1	11.5	13. 1
Colored	113	9.8	1 10	101 48	8.4	0 12	16. 2 9. 6	16. 5 10. 4
Minneapolis.	99	10.7	8	52	11. 2	12	11.3	12.0
Nashvilla 6	42	14.0	4	60	15, 4	4	15. 4	17. 8
White	28	12.8	2	39	13. 9	2	14. 2	15. 5
Colored New Bedford 7	14	17. 1	2 2 3	125	19. 5	2	18.7	24. 1
New Heren	16 45	7. 4 14. 5	2	58 60	16. 2 9. 9	5 2	13. 0 13. 5	13. 6 13. 4
New Haven New Orleans	131	14.4	ő	51	15. 4	10	15. 8	18. 4
White	79	12.3	5	44	12.2	3	13.4	15.0
White	52	19.8	4	65	23. 2	7	21.6	26. 9
New York	1, 525	11.0	152	68	11.4	124	11.8	13. 0
Bronx Borough	215	8.1	21 47	61	8.8	16	8.8	9. 4
Brooklyn Borough	534 572	10. 4 16. 8	65	52 93	10. 3 17. 2	45 53	11. 0 18. 1	12.0 19.9
Oneans Rorongh	163	7.0	17	71	7.1	4	7.5	8.8
Queens Borough	41	12.8	2	39	15.3	6	14.5	14. 3
Newark, N. J.	79	9. 2	15	82	10. 9	7	11.9	13. 3
Oakland Oklahoma City	50	8.7	1	13	9. 3	3	11. 2	11.3
Oklahoma City	36	9.1	3	41	11.4	3	10.8	12.3
OmahaPaterson	57 37	13. 6 13. 9	3 4	34 73	15. 6 13. 5	9	14. 5 13. 7	14. 5 15. 7
Peoria	25	11.8	2	55	12.0	ō	12.1	13.7
Philadelphia	466	12.3	31	48	13. 2	44	13. 9	15.6
Pittsburgh Portland, Oreg	180	13.8	28	128	13.0	12	14.5	17. 3
Portland, Oreg	62	10.4	1	13	12.9	2	12.0	12.5
Providence Richmond 6	55 53	11. 2 14. 9	4	39 90	11. 9 16. 1	3 4	15. 2 14. 9	14. 8 17. 6
White	26	10.3	ĭ	22	13. 5	2	12.5	15. 2
Colored	27	26.7	5	229	22.7	2	20. 9	23.8
Rochester	91	14. 2	4	38	14.8	4	13. 1	13. 7
St. Louis	222	13. 9	16	57	12.7	6	14.8	17.4
St. Paul. Salt Lake City	59 25	11. 0 9. 0	4	43 16	10. 0 13. 1	3 2	11. 4 11. 4	11. 6 13. 0
San Antonio	46	9.7	13	10	18.9	13	14.5	15. 9
San Diego	49	15.7	ŏ	0	16.0	ő	15.8	15.0
San Francisco	145	11.4	9	62	14.0	7	13. 3	14. 1
Schenectady Seattle	18 88	9.8	2	58	8.7	0	11.8	11.8
Somerville.	10	12.2	5	50 40	11. 4 10. 4	3	12.4 10.1	12.8 11.2
South Bend	16	7.5	ő	76	6.8	i l	8.2	9.0
Spokane	20	8.9	Ō	Ō	10.3	Ō	12.4	13.0
Spokane Springfield, Mass Syracuse	81	10.5	5	84	14. 4	4	11.9	13.8
Syracuse	61	14.8	2 3	26	10.3	4	12.8	12.8
Tacoma	39 32	18. 8 15. 5	6	83 171	13. 1 7. 9	3	12.8 12.6	14. 1 13. 2
Tampa •	19	11.7	4	139	6.9	öl	12.0	13. 2 12. 1
Colored	13	29.8	2	317	11.7	ĭ	15.0	17. 6
Toledo	50	8.7	3	33	11.8	8	12.5	13. 1
Trenton	40	16.8	2	40	19.8	3	17.6	19. 0
Utica. Washington, D. C.	31 155	15. 8 16. 4	1 12	28 67	10. 2 13. 8	10	17. 5	16.2
White	87	12.7	7	57	13.8	10	17. 5 15. 5	17. 8 15. 2
Colored	68	26.0	5	89	18.2	3 7	22.6	24. 6
Waterbury	12	6. 2	1	33	8.8	1	10.2	11.0
Wilmington, Del.	18	8.8	0	.0	9.8	2 4	17. 2	16. 2
Worcester Yonkers	53 17	13. 9	4	56 26	11.1	4	13. 5	14.8
Youngstown	30	6.3 8.9	3	49	8.3 12.4	2 6	8. 5 10. 8	9. 8 11. 4
	00 1	0. 0 1	9	70 1	14.2	<u> </u>	10.01	11.4

¹ Deaths of nonresidents are included. Stillbirths are excluded.

² These rates represent annual rates per 1,000 population, as estimated for 1932 and 1931 by the arithmetical method.

³ Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

Data for 80 cities.

Deaths for week ended Friday.
For the cities for which deaths are shown by color the percentages of colored population in 1930 were as follows: Atlanta, 33; Baltimore, 18; Birmingham, 38; Dallas, 17; Fort Worth, 16; Houston, 27; Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, Kans., 19; Knorville, 16; Louisville, 15; Memphis, 38; Miami, 23; Nashville, 28; New Orleans, 29; Richmond, 29; Tampa, 21; and Washington, D. C., 27.
Population Apr. 1, 1930; decreased 1920 to 1930, no estimate made.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended May 21, 1932, and May 23, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended May 21, 1932, and May 23, 1931

	Diph	theria	Infi	lenza	Ме	asles		gococcus ngitis
Division and State	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931
New England States:			Ι.	Γ.				
Maine New Hampshire	3 3	8	5	2	296 98	5 88	0	1 0
Vermont	l °				262	- 00	l ŏ	
Massachusetts	37	45	2	8	1, 156	609	ĭ	0 2 0
Rhode Island	4	4	l		84	171	Ō	Ō
Connecticut	3	6	3	2	299	634	1	2
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York		130	112	17	3, 216	3, 516 1, 104	5 1	12 8
New Jersey	31 76	40 67	19	5	1, 092 1, 905	3,007	15	10
Pennsylvania East North Central States:	10	01			1, 500	3,007		
Ohio	23	15	11	10	1, 526	587	1	3
Indiana	19	13	12	12	143	810	4	8
Illinois	81	104	87	7	1, 174	2, 220	5	22
Michigan	11	40	13		2, 908	355	5	8
Wisconsin	9	15	22	14	2, 397	702	1	0
West North Central States:		_	4	1		231	2	0
Minnesota	9	7	•	1	63 6	231 86	2	ŭ
Iowa Missouri	32	34		7	100	409	2	ă
North Dakota	3	ï		•	49	45	ől	ŏ
South Dakota	2	5		1	7	21	ŏl	Ō
Nebraska	15	ž			5	4	Ŏ.	8
Kansas	11	10	1	5	414	112	3	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	1					131	0	0
Maryland 2	12	12	9	5	59 18	1, 105 248	2	3
District of Columbia	5	7		1	18	248	ا	•
Virginia West Virginia	12	7	39	11	215	131	i	0
North Carolina	16	17	74	- 5	672	854	3	ă
South Carolina	6	-6	625	254	203	130	ŏl	Ō
Georgia 1	ě	5	89	44	55	175	0	3
Florida 3	11	3	5	3	13	118	1	1
East South Central States:				1				
Kentucky	13		37		73	120	1	2
Tennessee	8	6	37	19	10	122	1 0	7
Alabama 3	6	8	26	14	7	138		2
Mississippi	8	4					ŏl	

¹ New York City only.

Week ended Friday.

Typhus fever, week ended May 21, 1932, 8 cases: 1 case in Virginia, 2 cases in Georgia, 2 cases in Florida, 1 case in Alabama, and 2 cases in Texas.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended May 21, 1932, and May 23, 1931—Continued

	Dipl	theria	Infl	uenza	Ме	asles	Menin men	gococcus ingitis
Division and State	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931
West South Central States: Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma 4 Texas 1 Mountain States:	6 21 4 18	4 20- 11 23	19 17 15 20	14 12 40 31	1 52 33 89	60 15 23 58	1 1 1 0	0 8
Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah ³	7 9 5 3	3 1 4 6 1	1 1 · 28 1	2 1 1	29 104 36	13 2 2 136 118 52 2	0 0 1 0 2	1 0 0 0 2 0
Pacific States: Washington Oregon California	5 8 75	6 6 76	30 59	15 35	223 256 696	405 96 1, 110	0 0 2	0 1 4
	741	792	1, 323	588	20, 161	20, 080	65	123
	Polion	yelitis	Scarle	t fever	Sma	llpox	Турьо	id fever
Division and State	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931
New England States: Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut Middle Atlantic States: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania East North Central States:	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 2 1 0	25 38 12 523 63 106 1, 517 280 1, 024	24 4 7 384 40 54 931 305 404	0 0 7 0 0	0 0 5 0 0 0	2 0 0 4 0 0 7 2	0 0 1 4 9 2 14 3 13
East North Central States: Ohio	1 0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	225 52 281 464 63	221 145 524 470 121	19 6 3 4 0	46 98 75 26 2	1 1 8 7 1	6 0 5 4 2
Mingesota Lowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0	90 39 33 5 5 25 25	69 69 167 29 4 39 44	5 45 0 6 0 12 12	5 57 24 6 16 24 74	1 4 6 0 0 0	2 0 7 1 0 0 8
South Atlantic States: Delaware	0 0 0 1	0 2 0	11 80 20	14 79 13	0 0	0	1 4 1	1 5 2
Viginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Fide West Carolina Ceorgia Florida Fide West Carolina Ceorgia Florida Fide West Carolina Florida Fide West Carolina Fide West Carolina Fide Fide Fide Fide Fide Fide Fide Fide	0 0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	14 40 3 6	40 34 6 63 2	0 0 0 0	8 0 6 0	13 13 18 10 3	5 1 10 6 5

Week ended Friday.
 Typhus fever, week ended May 21, 1932, 8 cases: 1 case in Virginia, 2 cases in Georgia, 2 cases in Florida, 1 case in Alabama, and 2 cases in Texas.
 Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, and for 1931 are exclusive of Tulsa only.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended May 21, 1932, and May 23, 1931—Continued

	Polion	nyelitis	Scarle	t fever	8ms	llpox	Typho	id fever
Division and State	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Wesk ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 23, 1931	Week ended May 21, 1932	Week ended May 22. 1931
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	. 0	91	33	12	4	4	8
Tennessee	Ō	Ō	10	22	14	j j	10	6 7
Alabama 1	Ó	1	5	29	13	6	3	7
Mississippi	0	0	6	15	21	37	6	13
West South Central States:					l	1	i !	
Arkansas	0	0	2	. 12	7	33	4	5
Louisiana	0	0	14	23	16	14	23	7
Oklahoma 4		0	5	22	13	52	0	5 7 3 6
Texas 1	0	0	20	23	23	40	5	6
Mountain States:								_
Montana		0	14	16	4	1	1	0
Idaho	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	1
Wyoming		0	6	9	0	1	0	Ŏ
Colorado	0	0	25	36	2	6	2	0
New Mexico		0	12	3	0	Ī	3	2
Arizona	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0 1 0 0 2 2
Utah !	U	•	1	4	U	1	Z	
Pacific States: Washington	0	:0	14	38	22	26	2	
Oregon		.0	8	13	10	20 19	4	õ
California	2	.0	203	114	17	21	าเ	ă
Санци ша			200	117			- 11	
	15	19	5, 523	4, 729	296	757	196	170

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Ma- laris	Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
April, 1932										:
Alabama	9	77	1, 301	74	111	45	2	71	81	39 1
Idaho		5	2	<u>-</u> -	3			26	5	1
Illinois	26	305	395	5	3, 942		7	1, 692	31	25 5
Kansas	5	36	22		1, 979	27	Õ	233	22	5
Louisiana	3 3	101 52	82	33 3	253 165	27	5 0	45 543	17 0	60 22 23
Maryland	18	76	538 93	3	7, 363		3	1,821	27	22
Michigan Minnesota	5	47	17		171		ő	611	6	4
Missouri	14	1 42	1 109	19	367		11	1 229	"	1 8
Montana	2	7	46	- 9	486		Ô	55	20	1 6 8
New York	30	461	70	2	9, 335		3	6. 845	32	30
Ohio	16	182	386	ī	8, 911		2	1, 674	94	30 35 42
Pennsylvania	45	338		. .	8, 418	ii	8	3, 523	ő	42
Rhode Island	ĩ	23	4		602	·	ŏ	272	Ŏ	2
Texas	ī	158	1, 392	345		1	4	166		24
West Virginia	9	51	969		1, 758		i	119	8	24 24 14
Wisconsin	6	42	750		7, 910		:3	390	.9	14

¹ Exclusive of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph.

Week ended Friday.
 Typhus fever, week ended May 21, 1932, 8 cases: 1 case in Virginia, 2 cases in Georgia, 2 cases in Florida,
 1 case in Alabama, and 2 cases in Texas.
 Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, and for 1931 are exclusive of Tulsa only.

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April, 1982	_	Lethargic encephalitis—Continued	Cases
Actinomycosis:	Cases	Pennsylvania	
Montana		Texas	_
Pennsylvania	. 1	Wisconsin	. 2
Anthrax:		Mumps:	
Montana	_	Alabama	
New York	. 2	Idaho	
Álabama	221	Illinois Kansas Kansas	
Idaho		Louisiana	
Illinois		Maryland	
Kansas	•	Michigan	
Louisiana		Missouri	
Maryland	577	Montana	34
Michigan	955	New York	1,753
Minnesota	190	Ohio	879
Missouri	317	Pennsylvania	3, 121
Montana		Rhode Island	221
New York		West Virginia	14
Ohio		Wisconsin	1, 020
Pennsylvania		Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Rhode Island		Illinois	4
West Virginia		New York	. 5
Wisconsin	1, 230	Ohio	54
Dengue:	1	Pennsylvania Paratyphoid fever:	11
Diambas	•	Illinois	2
Maryland	9	Kansas	2
Diarrhea and enteritis:		Minnesota	1
Ohio (under 2 years)	10	New York	2
Dysentery:		Puerperal septicemia:	-
Illinois	9	Illinois	4
Maryland	3	New York	18
New York	8	Ohio	4
Food poisoning:		Pennsylvania	36
Ohio	7	Rabies in animals:	
German measles:		Illinois	10
Illinois	46	Louisiana	9
Kansas	3	Maryland	5
Maryland	20	Missouri	. 4
Montana New York	2 230	New York 2 Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever:	8
Ohio	39	Idaho	6
Pennsylvania	234	Maryland	1
Rhode Island	4	Montana	11
Wisconsin	56	Scabies:	
Hookworm disease:		Kansas	9
Louisiana	9	Maryland	12
Impetigo contagiosa:		Montana	4
Illinois	4	Septic sore throat:	
Maryland	15	Illinois	7
Montana	1	Kansas	2
Lead poisoning:		Maryland	6
Illinois	1	Michigan	39
Ohio	7	Missouri	5
Leprosy:		Montana	6
Illinois	1	New York	33
Louisiana	2	Ohio	222
Lethargic encephalitis:	1		.3
Alabama	6	Tetanus:	4
Maryland	1	Louisiana	2
Michigan	4	Maryland	. 2
Minnesota	il	New York	3
New York	10	Ohio	1
Ohio	2	Pennsylvania	3
			-

^{*} Exclusive of New York City.

Trachoma:	Cases	Undulant fever—Continued.	Cases
Illinois	_ 5	Ohio	. 3
Montana	. 2	Pennsylvania	
New York	. 1	Wisconsin	. 6
Ohio	. 7	Vincent's angina:	
Pennsylvania	. 1	Illinois	. 23
Trichinosis:		Kansas	. 72
New York	. 3	Maryland	. 12
Tularaemia:		New York 3	. 57
Alabama	. 3	Whooping cough:	
Illinois	. 3	Alabama	304
Kansas	. 1	Illinois	1, 538
Louisiana	. 2	Kansas	433
Ohio	. 1	Louisiana	. 56
Typhus fever:		Maryland	832
Alahama	. 12	Michigan	1,541
New York	. 2	Minnesota	186
Undulant fever:		Missouri	604
Illinois	. 6	Montana	37
Kansas	. 1	New York	2, 559
Maryland	. 4	Ohio	2,771
Michigan	. 5	Pennsylvania	3, 136
Minnesota	. 2	Rhode Island	63
Missouri	. 9	West Virginia	457
New York	. 13	Wisconsin	

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of April, 1932, by departments of health of States named to other State health departments

Disease	Californi a	Connecti- cut	Illinois	Massa- chusetts	Minne- sota	New York
Gonorrhea Influenza Meningitis Pellagra				i	3	
Pneumonia Scarlet fever Syphilis Tuberculosis Undulent fever		1	2	5	1 2 21	2

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR EPILEPTICS, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1930

Reports for the third quarter of the year 1930 were received by the Public Health Service from 13 institutions for the care and treatment of epileptics, located in 13 States. The total number of patients, including those on parole or otherwise absent but still on the books, on September 30, 1930, was 8,953.

The first admissions were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
July	85 61 59	63 79 59	148 140 118
Total	205	201	406

^{*} Exclusive of New York City.

June 3, 1932 1258

Of the new admissions during the three months, 50.5 per cent were males and 49.5 per cent were females, giving a ratio of 102 males per 100 females.

During the quarter 228 patients were discharged, 142 males and 86 females. Eighty-four male patients and 66 female patients died. The annual death rates, based on the number of patients on the rolls of the institutions on September 30, 1930, were: Males, 70.3 per 1,000; females, 62.2 per 1,000; total patients, 66.5 per 1,000.

At the end of September there were 113 males per 100 females in the institutions.

The following table shows for the 13 institutions the numbers of patients in the hospitals and on parole on July 1, 1930, and at the end of each month of the third quarter of the year.

	July 1,	July 31,	Aug. 31,	Sept. 30,
	1930	1930	1930	1930
Patients in hospitals: Male	4, 361	4, 372	4, 434	4, 463
	3, 903	3, 910	3, 990	4, 035
Total	8, 264	8, 282	8, 424	8, 498
Patients on parole: MaleFemale	330	357	286	280
	206	236	194	175
Total	536	593	480	455
Total patients on books: MaleFemale	4, 691	4, 729	4, 720	4, 743
	4, 109	4, 146	4, 184	4, 210
	8, 800	8, 875	8, 904	8, 953
Per cent of total patients on parole: MaleFemale.	7.0 5.0	7. 5 5. 7	6. 1 4. 6	5.9
Total	6.1	6. 7	5.4	8.1

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 98 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 34,050,000. The estimated population of the 91 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,490,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

1259 June 3, 1932

Weeks ended May 14, 1932, and May 16, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
Cases reported			
Diphtheria: 46 States	714 287	799 402	709
Measles: 45 States	22, 412 7, 533	21, 366 9, 008	
46 States Section Sec	69 36	120 62	
46 States	15	21	
46 States 98 cities 98 cities 98 cities 98 cities 98 cities 98 cities 99 cit	5, 643 2, 844	5, 401 2, 500	1, 409
46 States	287 32	880 112	66
46 States	172 36	190 31	27
Deaths reported Influenza and pneumonia:			
91 cities	696	672	
Smallpox: 91 cities	0	1	

City reports for week ended May 14, 1932

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding weeks of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If the reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1923 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviation from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

		Diph	theria	Influ	enza			Pneu-	
Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Cases, estimated expect- ancy	timated Cases expect- reported		Cases reported reported		Mumps, cases re- ported	monia, deaths reported	
NEW ENGLAND		-						•	
Maine: Portland	0	0	1		0	8	9	2	
New Hampshire: Concord Manchester	0	0	0		0	2	0	0 1	
Nashua Vermont:	Ō	Ō	0		0	0	0	0	
Barre Burlington Massachusetts:	0	0	0		0	0	3	ŏ	
Boston	46	25	15	1	1	129	87	17	
Fall River	3 12	2 2	0	1	0	46 253	2 12	õ	
Worcester	10	3	3		ŏ	5	-0	5	
Rhode Island:							_		
Pawtucket Providence	0 5	1 5	Ō		0	0 32	0	Ų	

		Diph	theria	Influ	lenza	Measles,		1
Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Cases, estimated Cases expect- ancy		Cases reported			Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths reported
NEW ENGLAND—con.								
Connecticut: Bridgeport Hartford New Haven	1 2 22	3 3 1	0 0 0	3 1	0 0 1	21 2 1	0 13 21	0 6 5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			-					
New York: Buffalo New York Rochester Syracuse New Jersey:	25 313 3 12	9 230 3 1	2 82 0 0	20	0 9 0 0	56 473 26 274	3 177 12 0	18 184 3 3
Camden Newark Trenton	9 72 9	6 13 2	2 3 0	5	0 1 0	0 62 4	239 0	2 10 3
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading Scranton	73 62 13 0	55 15 1	5 1 0 2	9 2	6 5 0 0	7 190 8 2	55 42 0 0	38 30 2 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo	4 125 16 31	5 21 3 3	1 5 3 1	14 1 1	4 2 1 1	0 1, 013 49 75	0 75 1 2	11 17 4 4
Fort Wayne Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute	1 48 2 5	1 3 1 0	6 0 0		0 0 0	1 23 9 20	200 0 0	0 12 0 1
Illinois: Chicago Springfield	119 7	78 0	24 2	2	4 0	628 0	12 9	64 1
Michigan: Detroit Flint Grand Rapids	102 11 5	40 2 1	13 0 0	2 7	1 0 1	947 184 94	66 49 10	23 7 2
Wisconsin: Kenosha Madison Milwaukee Racine Superior	1 1 79 13 0	0 0 10 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 0	183 1 1,604 219 0	0 1 9 22 17	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL					. [l		
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul	8 33 13	0 10 7	0 2 1		1 0 0	0 18 3	0 35 34	0 9 4
Iowa: Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo	0 0 9 2	0	2 5 0 1			0 0 0 1	3 0 2 1	
Missouri: Kansas City St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	17 1 36	3 0 29	4 1 11		0	24 0 13	27 1 12	6 3 7
Fargo Grand Forks	18	0	0		1	17 14	0	0
South Dakota: Aberdeen	0	0	0			1	0	
Nebraska: Omaha Kansas:	15	2	9		0	2.	. 10	4
Topeka	34 0	1	0		0	2 54	2 7	1

		Diph	theria	Influ	ienza			
Division, State, and city	nity pun, cases		Cases, estimated expect- ancy		Cases Deaths reported		Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths reported
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware: Wilmington Maryland:	2	1	0		0	0	1	0
Baltimore Cumberland Frederick	118 2 0	17 0 0	6 0 1	4	2 0 0	9 46 1	115 0 0	22 0 0
District of Columbia: Washington	44	10	3		0	26	0	10
Virginia: Lynchburg Norfolk	9 2	0	0		0	0 3	0	1
Richmond	2 1	0	0		0	0	0	1
Charleston	2 1	0	0		0	21 29	0	3
Raleigh Wilmington Winston-Salem	1 5 5	1 0 0	1 0 0		0	2 0 45	0 0 8	3 1 0
South Carolina: Charleston Columbia	1 2	0	0 1	46	1 0	0 101	0	3 1
GreenvilleGeorgia: Atlanta	0	0	0	9	0	27	0	0 10
Brunswick Savannah Florida:	3 6	0	0	34	0	9	0	0 5
Tampa	3	1	1		0	0	0	0
Kentucky: Covington	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
Lexington Tennessee: Memphis	0 6	2	0 2		0	0	0	0 3
Nashville	6 8	1	1 4	4	3	1	1 6	1 5
Mobile Montgomery	. 0	0	0		1	0	0 25	<u>1</u>
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL Arkansas:			i					
Fort SmithLittle Rock	0	0	1 3		ō	0	0	1
New Orleans Shreveport Texas:	1 2	9 1	12 0	1	0	0 6	0 8	1 3
Dallas	4 11 0	4 1 0	5 2 1	1	1 1 0	0	0	2 0 1
Houston San Antonio	i 0	3 2	6		0 1	3 0	Ö	5
MOUNTAIN								
Billings Great Falls	0	0	0		0	0 5 1	0	. 0 0
Helena	0	0	0		0	1	0	ĭ
Boise Colorado: Denver	45	7	3		0	114	58	1
Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	21 6	0	0 2		1	23	0 5	1
Arizona: Phoenix	0	. 0	0		o	0	0	2

City reports for week ended May 14, 1932—Continued

			Dig	htheria			Influ	ienza					
Division, State, a city	na po	hicken x,cases ported	Cases, estimate expect- ancy		ses rted		Cases ported	Death reporte	s po	asles, es re- rted	Ca	umps, ses re- orted	Pneu- monia, deaths reported
MOUNTAIN—cont	d.												
Utah: Salt Lake City Nevada: Reno		77 0	İ	2	0	 			0	2 0		8	0 2
Washington: Seattle Spokane Tacoma		15 13 5	1	l I	0					87 6 68		11 0 5	 7
Oregon: Portland Salem		2 1	4		1		i		0	175 23		2 6	5
California: Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco.		115 63 76	27 3 10		32 0 4		40		3 0 0	15 17 208		23 0 8	6 8 7
	Scari	et fever		Smallp	ox 1		Tuber		phoid	fever		Whoop	
Division, State, and city	Cases esti- mated expect ancy	Cases	Cases, esti- mated dexpect- ancy	Cases re- ported		B-	sis,	mated	Cases re- ported	Dear re port	-	cough, cases re- ported	CBUSES
NEW ENGLAND													-
Maine: Portland	3	1	0	0		0	1	1.			0	13	18
New Hampshire: Concord	1	13	1	0		0	0	0	0		0	10	11
Manchester Nashua Vermont:	1 0	0 2	ŏ	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	17
Burlington Massachusetts:	1 0	0		0		0	0	0	0		0	0	8
Boston Fall River Springfield Worcester	75 5 10 11	135 11 11 36	0	0 0 0		0 0 0	12 0 0 1	1 0 0 0	1 0 1 2		0 0 0 2	36 0 3 29	202 30 30 53
Rhode Island: Pawtucket Providence	3 13	0 30		0		0	0	0	0		0	0 18	13 55
Connecticut: Bridgeport Hartford New Haven	7 5 5	7 5 21	0	0		0 0	0 1 1	0 0	0 1 0		0 1 0	0 9 13	20 41 45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC													
New York: Buffalo New York Rochester Syracuse New Jersey:	24 282 10 13	95 977 58 38	0 0 0	1 0 0 0		0000	6 102 2 1	0 8 0 0	0 7 1 0		0 1 0 0	36 150 4 35	149 1, 525 84 61
Camden Newark Trenton	5 28 2	42 41 13	0 0	0 0 0		0	0 3 1	0 0 0	0 1 0		000	3 38 2	31 83 40
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading Scranton	103 31 5	235 81 22 14	0 0 0	0		0 0	28 11 1 0	2 0 0	1 0 0		0 0 0	117 41 22 2	466 180 23

								<u> </u>			
	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo	X	Tuber-	Т	phoid f	ever	Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths re-	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough,	Deaths, all causes
BAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Obio:		1	l		l	l	ŀ				l
Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo	23 46 8 11	51 82 1 8	3 1 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0	9 13 3 5	0 1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	12 124 70 59	162 207 83 50
Indiana:	ł	l		1	1						
Fort Wayne Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute Illinois:	16 5 3	2 5 2 0	0 6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 3 1	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	5 42 3 0	23 16 17
Chicago Springfield	129 4	199 1	3 1	0	0	4 0 0	2 0	2 1	0	7 4 10	67 4 17
Michigan: Detroit	120	2 6 3	1	0	0	20	1	0	0	150	258
FlintGrand Rapids. Wisconsin:	12 12	4 5	2 1	0	8	2	0	0	0	21 6	23 29
Kenosha Madison	3 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 30	13
Milwaukee Racine Superior	80 2 2	23 0 2	0 0	0	0 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	88 0 0	113 10 11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									:		
Minnesota:	1	l	İ		ł						
Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul	7 28 19	3 83 18	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	1 1 6	0 0 0	1 0 3	0 0 0	0 15 23	23 99 64
Iowa: Davenport	1	9	6	0			0	0		0	
Des Moines	6	14	2	0			0	0		0 2	30
Bioux City Waterloo	3 1	1 0	1 0	ě			ŏ	ŏ		2	
Missouri: Kansas City	17	23	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	23	98
St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	3 61	14	0 2	0	0	2 14	0	0 1	0	0 25	32 222
Fargo Grand Forks	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
South Dakota: Aberdeen Nebraska:	1	0	0	0			0	0		2	
Omaha	4	10	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	57
Kansas: Topeka	2	0	0	o	0	0	0	o	o	24	17
Wichita	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	27
Delaware:										1	
Wilmington Maryland:	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Baltimore Cumberland	40	53	0	0	0	12 0	2	0	0	110	225 10
Frederick District of Columbia:	0	1	ŏ	ő	ő	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ő	2
Washington Virginia:	23	25	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	26	155
Lynchburg	0	10	0	o l	0	1	0	0	0	36	13
Norfolk Richmond	1	1 5	1 0	0	0	1 3	0	0	0	25 0	22 51
Roanoke	õ	6	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	20
West Virginia: Charleston Wheeling	0 2	0 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10 13	. 7 19
North Carolina: Raleigh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Wilmington Winston-Salem	0	0 11	0	0	0	0 2	0	. 0	0	20 21	10 11

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo)X	Tuber-	Т	phoid	ev er	Whoop	<u> </u>
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths re-	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
south atlantic— continued											
South Carolina: Charleston Columbia Greenville Georgia:	0 0 1	1 0 2	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0	3 0 . 0	0	0 2 6	21 4
Atlanta Brunswick Savannah Florida:	6 0 0	3 0 2	3 0 0	0	0	5 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1	0	0 0 6	80 4 30
Tampa	0	u		0	"	1		"	U	U	33
TRAL. Kentucky:											
Covington Lexington Tennessee:	2	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	15 12
Memphis Nashville Alabama:	9 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	0	7 5	1 1	0	0	21 8	. 83 42
Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 1	0	6 0	1 0 0	0	0 9	24 0 8	66 18
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL										•	-
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock Louisiana:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		0 13	3
New Orleans Shreveport	11 0	2 0	0 1	2 0	0	12 1	2 0	1 0	1 1	0 6	131 34
Texas: Dallas Fort Worth Galveston Houston San Antonio	4 3 0 1 0	3 5 0 0 2	2 4 1 2 0	0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 4 1 3 2	0 0 1 0	1 2 2 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	19 0 0 0	50 27 16 68 46
MOUNTAIN											
Montana: Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 6 3 10
Idaho: Boise Colorado:	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	, 7
Denver Pueblo	13 0	13 0	1 0	0	0	7 0	0	0	0	29 6	70 15
New Mexico: Albuquerque Arizona:	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12
Phoenix Utah:	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Salt Lake City_ Nevads: Reno	3 0	3 0	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	10	25 · 7
PACIFIC											
Washington: Seattle Spokane Tacoma	8 4 2	11 1 1	. 3 6 3	1 0 2	0	o	1 0 0	0	0	5 8 0	32
Oregon: Portland Salem	5 0	2	8	1 0	8	2 0	0	0	0	1	62
California: Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco.	32 2 21	53 2 3	7 0 1	2 0 1	0	22 0 8	0 0 1	0 1 1	0	71 5 11	263 54 140

	co	ningo- ccus ingitis	Leths	argic en- halitis	Pe	llagra	Polion tile	yelitis paraly	(infa n- /sis)
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Connecticut: New Haven MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
New York: New York 1	4	1	1	2	0	o	2	1	
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	C	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	o	. 0	1	o
Indiana: Indianapolis	7	2	o	0	0		0		0
Illinois:	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chicago	ŏ	2	ô	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Ô	Ŏ
Detroit Grand Rapids	1	0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL		Ĭ	-	Ť			-		-
Minnesota: Minneapolis	0	0	1	0	o	0	0	0	0
Iowa: Des Moines	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri: Kansas City	1	1	o	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. JosephSt. Louis	0	1	8	8	8	8	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC Maryland:			1	ļ	İ	l			
Baltimore District of Columbia:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WashingtonVirginia:	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
Roanoke	0	.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Winston-Salem South Carolina:	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
CharlestonGeorgia:	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Atlanta Savannah	1 0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		1			-			Ĭ	_
Tennessee: Memphis	1	اه	٥	اه	اه	0	اه	0	0
Alabama: Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL		l	ł	1				1	
Arkansas: Fort Smith	1	اه		اه	اه	0	0	0	0
Louisiana: New Orleans	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Missoula	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon: PACIFIC	0	1			0		ا	0	. 0
Portland California: Los Angeles	0	1			0		1	2	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	Ö	1 0	1	0	ő	Ŏ
Dall E I Bircibou	-	١	١	١	٩	٧	۱ ۷	٠	

Typhus fever, 1 case in New York City, N. Y

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended May 14, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended May 16, 1931. The population figures used in computing the rates are estimated mid-year populations for 1931 and 1932, respectively, derived from the 1930 census. The 98 cities reporting cases have an estimated aggregate population of more than 34,000,000. The 91 cities reporting deaths have more than 32,400,000 estimated population.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 10 to May 14, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931

	:	DIPHT	HERL	A CAS	E RAT	ES			•	
•					Week	nded-				
	Apr. 16, 1932	Apr. 18, 1931	Apr. 23, 1932	Apr. 25, 1931	Apr. 30, 1932	May 2, 1931	May 7, 1932	May 9, 1931	May 14, 1932	May 16, 1931
98 cities	54	66	51	53	2 43	63	144	4 67	44	63
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central West South Pentral Pacific	44	79 62 83 63 65 23 74 17 43	36 55 41 57 39 17 102 86 59	58 46 58 67 51 23 71 26 63	521 52 33 7 56 43 19 79 10 35 11 15	36 61 84 57 69 6 68 26 53	34 48 434 53 47 46 89 49	38 61 82 71 63 41 108 427 61	48 42 32 55 29 40 92 26 69	28 58 72 71 55 18 81 61 74
		MEA	SLES	CASE	RATES					
98 cities	982	1, 316	1, 107	1, 342	21, 200	1, 250	³1, 286	41, 305	1, 157	1, 403
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	765 554 2, 160 724 298 0 30 1, 336 952	1, 349 1, 544 789 589 4, 350 1, 627 102 922 417	851 579 2, 680 491 339 12 26 1, 043 916	1, 286 1, 419 1, 073 830 4, 055 1, 615 139 661 517	*1,318 456 2,821 7 421 663 * 6 43 *10 106 *11,713	964 1, 411 896 777 3, 877 1, 439 156 661 506	1, 002 478 3, 406 243 444 0 40 4833 111,759	1, 063 1, 434 1, 101 1, 016 3, 559 1, 275 152 4 555 502	1, 196 487 2, 962 254 569 12 30 1, 069 763	1, 166 1, 486 1, 311 1, 397 3, 371 1, 245 166 531 555
	. 8 C	ARLE'	r fev	ER CA	SE RA	TES				
98 cities	477	382	455	406	2 513	372	³ 458	4 390	437	389
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	796 744 399 267 310 40 56 207 148	584 415 382 518 307 587 112 278 116	678 721 369 252 314 87 46 190 171	575 488 431 469 305 399 98 191 86	* 971 750 436 7 226 359 * 50 43 10 89 11 77	582 409 402 480 273 411 132 191 94	678 706 405 182 273 52 43 4 160 11 80	630 448 438 440 277 253 105 4 170 106	647 709 385 195 243 17 23 147 135	666 439 453 383 243 341 108 157 123
		SMAL	LPOX	CASE	RATES	3				
98 cities	7	22	8	21	3 5	23	17	4 15	5	17
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	0 0 6 13 0 46 7 17 27	0 2 19 92 10 53 95 9	0 0 2 15 0 110 3 86 23	0 1 20 71 6 35 98 17 41	7 9 0 9 62 0 10 0	0 1 10 115 6 59 102 0 51	0 0 0 13 0 64 7 4 142 11 19	0 3 6 78 8 41 64 49	0 0 4 21 0 17 7 17	0 1 23 75 6 12 41 17 25

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 10 to May 14, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931 —Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

					Week e	nded-				. •
	Apr. 16, 1932	Apr. 18, 1931	Apr. 23, 1982	Apr. 25, 1931	Apr. 30, 1932	May 2, 1931	May 7, 1932	May 9, 1931	May 14, 1932	May 16, 1931
98 cities	5	5	5	3	17	6	* 5	4.5	6	5
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	2 4 2 12 35	2 4 2 4 8 12 7 9	0 5 1 2 12 6 23 9	2 4 2 4 2 6 0 9 4	\$ 12 5 3 75 18 12 26 10 0	7 7 4 4 14 12 0 0 6	0 6 62 9 10 17 10 40 11 0	5 5 2 2 8 6 7 40 8	12 4 2 9 8 0 16 9 4	5 5 2 6 12 18 7 0
	I	NFLUE	ENZA I	DEATI	I RAT	ES			•	·
91 cities	20	17	18	13	14	11	19	12	9	8
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	7 23 20 20 29 38 20 9	7 12 10 29 32 76 45 17	12 18 13 20 29 38 30 9	7 12 6 18 10 45 55 17 5	9 8 13 7 16 277 14 40 10 53 11 6	7 12 5 12 20 19 38 26 2	2 8 • 5 12 • 18 50 10 • 35 11 0	5 11 11 6 222 51 14 27 7	7 9 8 6 8 44 7 9 7	2 7 5 9 16 51 7 9
	P	NEUM	ONIA	DEAT	H RAT	ES				
91 cities	124	161	107	138	107	122	2 109	4 117	103	102
New England Middle Atlantic	129 162 74 143 167 194 91 86 56	144 180 127 245 188 293 173 113 67	146 128 72 143 118 113 101 112 51	132 165 98 230 168 127 145 104 46	* 187 110 78 7 130 141 * 150 87 10 71 11 54	154 141 76 180 180 121 152 61 46	129 120 6 88 70 128 75 128 4 89 11 84	130 144 87 121 131 121 114 4 98 70	98 130 91 102 120 63 57 69 53	113 121 73 109 127 127 114 78 55

¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1932 and 1931, respectively.

Newark, N. J., Kansas City, Mo., Fargo, N. Dak., Topeka, Kans., Covington, Ky., Billings, Mont., Denver, Colo., and Los Angeles, Calif., not included.

Columbus, Ohio, Savannah, Ga., Billings, Mont., and Los Angeles, Calif., not included.

Billings, Mont., not included.

Columbus, Ohio, not included.

Columbus, Ohio, Fargo, N. Dak., and Topeka, Kans., not included.

Savannah, Ga., not included.

Savannah, Ga., not included.

Billings, Mont., and Denver, Colo., not included.

Billings, Mont., and Denver, Colo., not included.

Los Angeles, Calif., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 7, 1932.— The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended May 7, 1932, as follows:

Province	Cerebro- spinal fever	Influenza	Polio- myelitis	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
Prince Edward Island 1					
Nova Scotia		3			
New Brunswick 1					
Quebec					8
Ontario	1	18		1	3
Manitoba Saskatchewan			2	3	1
Alberta			-		i
British Columbia	1				ī
Total	2	21	2	4	18

¹ No case of any disease included in the table was reported during the week.

Ontario—Communicable diseases—Comparative—Five weeks ended April 30, 1932.—The Department of Health of the Province of Ontario, Canada, reports certain communicable diseases for the five weeks ended April 30, 1932, and the corresponding period in 1931, as follows:

	19	32	19	31
Disease	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis.	9	7	4	
Chancroid Chicken pox	604		696	
Conjunctivitis	4			
Diphtheria Erysipelas	129 21	8 2	118	7
German measles	37		67	
Influenza Jaundice	835	58	66	4
Jaundice Lethargic encephalitis	5 3	1		1
Measles	3,529	4	228	
M umpsParatyphoid fever	1, 422		398 2	
Pneumonia		288		149
Poliomyelitis	412		502	
Septic sore throat	7	2	5	
Smallpox Syphilis	216		12 142	2
Trachoma	210		1 1	4
Trench mouth	1			
Tuberculosis	352 21	91	109	52 2
Undulant fever	5		9	
Whooping cough	596	2	319	2

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 7, 1932.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended May 7, 1932, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox Diphtheria Erysipelas German measles Measles Ophthalmia neonatorum	19 13 6 6 214 1	Tuberculosis Scarlet fever Typhoid fever Undulant fever. Whooping cough	69 71 8 1 46

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—March, 1932.—During the month of March, 1932, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Latvia, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria Erysipelas Influenza Messles Mumps Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitis	2 62 31 1,463 52 220 3 3	Puerperal fever	16 51 2 1 110 29 192

YUGOSŁAVIA

Communicable diseases—April, 1932.—During the month of April, 1932, certain communicable diseases were reported in Yugoslavia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria Dysentery Erysipelas Measles Paratyphoid fever	22 13 447 23 156 869 3	1 4 65 5 20	Poliomyelitis	2 1 297 17 18 126 29	1 1 25 7 6 17

1270

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

	2															
		;	3								Week	Week ended-	,			
Place	Z P C.	Z = Z	Jan. 9.	Jan. 10- Feb. 6, 1932	Feb	February, 1932	932		March, 1932	1932		-	ΑÞ	April, 1932	~	
			8		13	8	72	9	12	18	8	2	6	16	×	8
Ceylon: Colombo.		3														
		60											:	i	 	:
Canton Hankow		₩ <u>₹</u>	67	-				1	-		T	-	$\dagger \dagger$	T	-	
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	37	7.4	28 28	88	18	12	<u> </u>	42	229	42	E 0	28	នន	128	38	
				9-	1					-						
Madras										90	j-		Ť	İ	Ť	
Rangoon			1		1	•	•			1						
India (French): Chandernagor	-		- 63													
Karikal C	-		က	8	2											
				12							-	-				
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India (Portuguese)	87	3	=	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indo-China (see also table below): Phormanh			-	•	<u>: </u>	-	!	-	 	\vdash	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Saigon and Cholon		Ы	61	161-			-					<u> </u>			
Iraq: Amars		60	6								<u> </u>			-	-
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Basra		N								$^{++}$	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{11}{11}$	<u> </u>		
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Kut Province							H	H			#	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{\parallel}{\parallel}$	<u> </u>	
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vince.	0	18	82	88	22	<u>; ;</u> = ∞	H			$\frac{11}{11}$	<u> </u>	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{11}{11}$		
Ayudhaya Province					+	-	\dashv	$\frac{1}{1}$	-		+				•
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On vessel: S. S. Angora at Rangoon from Calcutta	006			•						-					
								$\left \cdot \right $		$\left. \cdot \right $	+	-			
1.A suspected case,			Figures for cholera in the Philippine Islands are subject to correction	r cholera	in the I	hilippi	ne Islan	ds are s	ubject t	о согтес	tion.				

119409°-32-

¹ A suspected case.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Octo- No-	 -	snu-	February, 1932	y, 1932	\S	March, 1932	22	V	April, 1932	
1931 1931 1931	ber, 1931	1982	10 11-5	1-10 11-20 21-29 1-10 11-20 21-31 1-10 11-20	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \							
Cambodia 1.	600	12	400	6	9	-	69	4	-	8
Cochin-China 1	771	, O10	71-4	A .	900	-81-		2000	00	ထည္သင္
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1 Reports incomplete.

PLAGUE 1

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Nov.	75 12,05	1931	8-1-6	145 138				702 198 198
Oct.	P. No. 1.	1931		218			D D	512 139 139
	Place		Argentina: Cordoba Province 1. San Miguel Island	UgandaD Canary Islands: Palma Island—Los LanosC	55	Chile Santiago	Shansi Province	Under Java and Madura

¹ Including plague in the United States and its possessions.

1 Including plague were reported in Cordoba Province, Argentina, in January, 1932. They were distant from railroad and 500 kilometers from ports.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

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	1931	1931	1932	1932	13	8	72	8	12	21	88	2	•	91	8	28	1982
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France: Rouen—Devilleles. Hawaii Island— Hamakua—Honokaa.	d.				1	1											
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Bassein Bombay Plague-infected rats Madra Presidency Rangoon China (see table below). Baghdad Maudhan Maudhan Maughan Joseo Maughan Maughan Maughan Joseo Joseo Joseo Jose Jose Jose Jose Jose Jose Jose Jose
Passein Bombay Plague-infected rats Madras Presidency Rangoon Plague-infected rats Indo-China (see table below). Baghdad Maudhan Madagascar (see also table below). Peru (see table below). Peru (see table below). Senegal (see table below). Senegal (see table below). Siam Spain: Hospitalet—Barcelona Pro Syria: Bolrut. United States: California—Los An
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An imported case.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

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¹ Reports incomplete.

SMALLPOX

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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1						Week ended-	- pept						
Place	PN 24.	75. 12,	13, 1931- Jan. 9,	15.5 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6 15.6	Febi	February, 1932	332	-	March, 1932	1832			Apr	April, 1932	_		May
	1831	1931	1932	0, 180	23	8	22	10	22	91	8	6	•	2	8	2	1932
China—Continued Hankow	18	29	47	8,		61.	-	-			•	8					
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Alexandria. C				-				64	m	-0-		- 10-	11-	11-	64	Ш	
France (see table below). Germany: Akr-a-Chapbelle. Gold Coast (see table below). France Britain: England and Wales London and Great Towns Custom and Great Towns	220 129 179	216 118 191	152	1 227 100 188	548	38 57	5.58	222	55.82 7.8	288		25.58	582	22 23	8.48	22.23	843

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Vizagapatam			67	79	7	<u>;</u> 	-		•	<u>!</u>		<u> </u>	1		•	
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		-		•			-			-						
2 590 cases of smallnov with 15 deaths were reported in	Hondur	s from Jul	ulv. 1931	1. to Feb	b. 16, 1932	33.										

2890 cases of smallpox with 15 deaths were reported in Honduras from July, 1931, to Feb. 16, 1932, 220 cases of smallpox were reported in Osaka Frefecture from March 1 to May 34, 1932.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

	Oct	Z	Dec.	,						Week ended-	ded-						
Place	P N 7.	750 750 750 750	13, 1931– Jan. 9,	19. Teb.	Feb	February, 1932	932	1	March, 1932	2983			νbι	April, 1932	_		May
	1931	1931	1932	0, 1936	13	æ	27	8	12	19	88	2	•	2	83	8	1932
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Jalisco (Stato)—Guadalajara Mexico City and surrounding territory	G 10-	-2	⊸∞	£.4	7		=	80	0			$\frac{1}{111}$		-	-6-	-	
Monterrey. San Luis Potosi. D Torreon.	-8	7	888				8	×-010	-63				<u> </u>			CA C	
Morocco (see table below), Netherlands: Friesland—Opsterland		15	4	217	1		-	4 2°		7 220			-		П	•	
Panama: Chiriqui	2 6	-8-	ī	021				8		\$	-		$\overline{\Pi}$				
rougai: Liston Oporto	78	200	80 20	880	24	&8	7112	8°~	245	* *	∞ - #	90	20	==	-	0.0	
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Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)D		67	6				60	10-	N-1	Ш	60			-		6	
Sweden: Malmo C Syria (see table below).			-	۵					-	Ť							
stanbul	٩	٩	٩		-				•				P	-			
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	March, 1932	308		21-30	146	
	Febru- 1932	368 22 1	April, 1932	11-20	742	-
	Jan- 1 uary, 1932	488 31 1	dv	1-10	571 88	-
	De- cem- ber, 1931	423	-	21-31	1828	
	No- vem- ber, 1931	419	March, 1932	11-20 2	275	
17	Octo- ber, 1931	4 27 91	Marc	1-10	88.69	
		DOOD			88	
		re) re)	7, 1932	0 21-29	88	
	Place	ble abov ble abov	February, 1932	11-20	<u> </u>	
	"	also ta		1-10	145	
		Mexico (see also table above). Morocco. Turkey (see also table above)	932	21-31	2.121.28	
		30 Me 9 Mo 	January, 1932	11-20	107	m
	- March, 1932		Jai	1-10	==	5
	Febru ary, 1932	39	De-	- Per 1831	88	
	Jan- uary, 1932		<u> </u>	ber, 1931	88.	
000000 000 0 000 000000	De- cem- ber, 1931	6 2			0000	OAO
razil. nghai nghai a, and r. Fran. y, via ong.	No- vem, ber, 1931					
from B in Shababa Shabangha a, Cub Banghal om San Om San I ong K Shangh Was Shangh wa Zeale	Octo- ber, 1931	1				
Dravesely: Brazilian ship Jaboatao at New Orleans from Brazil. S. S. Tacoma at Manila from Bahaghal. S. S. Cressington Court at Yokohama from Shanghal. S. B. Bollington Court at Yokohama from Shanghal. S. Wictorla City at Brisbane from Shanghal. S. B. Bellasco at Mobile from Habana, Cuba, and Hull. England. S. S. Trauenfels at Suez from Caloutta. S. S. Trauenfels at Suez from Caloutta. S. S. Trauenfels at Suez from Caloutta. S. S. Treatlent Jackson at Yokohama from San Francieso via Honolulu and Caloutta. S. Hand Ning and S. Solviten at Hong Kong. S. Merkara at Aden from Colombo. S. Merkara at Aden from Colombo. S. Merkara at Aden from Colombo. S. B. Poadung at Shanghal. S. S. Poadung at Shanghal. S. S. MacCillivary at Suez from Rangoon. S. MacCillivary at Suez from Rangoon. S. S. Tainni at Southampton from New Zealand. S. S. Glenbank at Suez from Aden.	Place	Chosen		Place	Gold CoastIndo-China (see also table above)	Syria: Beirut

A suspected case.

Imported case.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Mexico: Quadalsira. Quadalsira. Mexico City, including municipalit Ban Luis Potosi Torreon Morocco Palestino. Paraguay: Asuncion Paraguay: Asuncion Pelant.	les in Fe	ipalities in Federal District.			22 4 171 12 108	1199 614	28 3 6 8 28 28 3 6 8 28			944 40 P	00 00 2			м- I он I 50	8 7 8		
Portugal: Oporto-Rumania- Rumania-Tunisania-Tunisania-Tunisia: Tunis			ACCA O		S & %	108 10 10 2 2	13 26 10	21-27 E	2, 11	တ ထွားတ	25 27 27	28 5	8 15	eg 8	9	= 8	8 8 8
Turkey (see table below). Union of South Africa: Cape Province. Natal Orange Free State Transval. Venezuela: Caracas (see table below). Yugosiayia (see table below). Yugosiayia (see table below).	ne and po	low). Iquique and points north.		<u>д</u> <u>д</u> д	м дада	<u>₽₽₽₽</u> ¬	р, р.р.	- 2222		рири	η Δ,	ρ _i		Ψ Δ ₄			
Place	No- vem- ber, 1931	De- cem- ber, 1931	Janu- ary, 1932	Feb- ruary, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932			Place		_ م	No- vem- ber, 1931	De- cem- ber, 1931	Janu- ary, 1932	Feb- ruary, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932
Chosen: Seoul	4	10 3 6 6 1	11 4	10 H 44	7		Lithuania. Turkey Venezuela: Yugoslavia	LithuaniaTurkeyVenezuela: Caracas	acas.		000000	9 4 61	8-20-4-	21 14 2 2 11	0.62.1		71 8

'Typhus fever was reported in Peru from May to November, 1931, 153 new cases being reported during the months of October and November. The disease did not spread to the coastal regions.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

YELLOW FEVER

			Dec.						B	Week ended-	-pep					
Place	P. N. 4.	75. 12,	13, 1931- Jan.	Feb.	Febr	February, 1932	332	. ~	March, 1932	1932			ΨV	A pril, 1932	69	
			9, 1932	0, 1804	13	8	12	20	12	91	8	~	6	22	8	8
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Utinga	e0 -		69							\prod	$\dagger \dagger \dagger$					
	-															
Espirito Santo State 1					$\ddot{\parallel}$		Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	63.0	ii	Ħ		Ы	P.	- A
Santa Teresa (about 56 miles from Victoria)	-						$\exists \exists$	-		•			-			
	-															
Gold Coast: A votint Cane Coast									۵			-	-			
Tamale.	1	- m			Ħ		Ħ		$\overline{11}$	ŤF				П		
	-6	67				-				'						
Budan (French): Macina—Kayo Circle	01	6					ii									
Togo (French): Atakpame—Anie Circle	2						Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ		Ti			
Upper Volta: Dedougou	- 2	-												Π		

1 During the 3 weeks ended Apr. 39, 1932, a number of cases of suspected yellow fever were reported in the interior of the State.